

# Letter from Camp Dennison.

CAMP DENNISON, May 5, 1861.

FRIEND KEELER:—I promised to write you and Mr. Bean an occasional communication, but as yet I have not had time. If I can find an opportunity to write you I will do so.

The boys stand dry bread, fat pork, mud and water, first-rate. The only person on the sick list is Lieut. Dickinson, who has the genuine old-fashioned ague. We hope and expect that he will be able to do duty in a few days. He is comfortably quartered in a farm house a short distance from the Camp.

I forgot to mention, in the proper place, that we left James Maxwell at Cleveland, sick with a low fever, brought on from a sudden checking of a camp diarrhoea. The Physician said it would be several days before he could join us at Camp Dennison. He is in good hands, however, his father being assistant steward in the hospital at Cleveland. There is very little sickness here.

The rain is beating against our frail tenements as if it would wash them away. The weather is as gloomy as a lone watch at a midnight death bed of an only friend. The boys bear up bravely notwithstanding all their privations.

We left Cleveland Friday noon with a Regiment of men; came as far as Columbus and stopped at 10 o'clock at night; had our supper and went to quarters composed of boards and straw. Got up in the morning at 4 o'clock, ate our breakfast, and started for the cars through a rain that would drown a duck in four hours. Got to the depot and fooled around until nine o'clock getting cars and getting the men on board. I was acting as aid to the Colonel of the Regiment, and had of course to be in the rain, and got slightly damp. We got off at 9 o'clock, or thereabouts, and had a gloomy ride to Camp Dennison where we arrived at 2 o'clock to find a mud-hole and no shanties built. It was remarked by "Uncle Toby" that "the army swore terribly in Flanders." I can testify that there was some, if not more, swearing done here on that occasion. At a little after 4 o'clock we found some lumber and worked at our shanties until dark, when Capt. Drury of the 3d Regiment came to us and kindly offered us supper and quarters for the night, which was gratefully accepted. In the morning I went to Cincinnati, where I procured a quantity of necessary articles for the Camp.

Our manner of cooking is primitive enough. A pair of crochets, with a pole for a crane, and wooden hooks to hang our kettles on. Provisions are coffee, bread, pork, rice, beans and occasionally beef. If we have potatoes, or anything of that kind, we buy them at our own expense.

We were at work most of the day fixing our shanties. We have four of them finished and three more to build. Their dimensions are 21 by 14 feet, with two bunks in each capable of containing 10 men each.

It is a show to see our city of huts. There are nearly 300 erected, and in a few days there will be sixty more, and nobody knows how many more there will be in the course of a month.

Camp Dennison will be a nice place after it is fixed up and the weather clears off. The Camp ground contains 1,300 acres. The string of sentinels or guards is six miles long. The huts and parade ground are in a hollow, or bottom, on the banks of the Little Miami river, surrounded with high hills, and is altogether a romantic place, barring the mud.

It is ten o'clock and still raining, with vivid flashes of lightning and loud rolling thunder. The boys have all gone to their bunks except Lieut. Coxson and myself. He is engaged in the very necessary occupation of mending his trousers.

Notwithstanding the exposure to which I have been subjected, I feel better to-day than I have in three weeks.

Yours, &c., C. M. FOUKE.

# Letter from Camp Taylor.

CAMP TAYLOR, May 7, 1861.

FRIEND KEELER:—Having a little spare time at present, and knowing the Fremont people always to be glad to hear from their friends, I take the liberty to ask a little spare room in your valuable paper.

We are all well, with one or two exceptions of bad colds. There is no more complaint on the part of the men in regard to the provisions, as a vast improvement, both as regards quality and quantity, have been made. The men are all in good spirits, knowing the good cause they are engaged in. We are all ready and anxious for active service.

I must not forget to mention, that two days after we arrived here, I got sick. Not being accustomed to camp out, I went up town and stopped with some friends until I got well. Coming back to Camp, they had it reported that I had deserted, a thing I did not like to hear very well. But I am at my post, and shall remain so to the last, unless stricken down to rise no more.

The beautiful Flag made, and presented to our Company, by the Ladies of Fremont, we have received with great joy, and are very proud of it. We shall stand by it to the last man.

Two Regiments have left our Camp already, and we will all of us leave this week. The first two Fremont companies are attached to the 8th Regiment, and left with their Regiment for Camp Dennison last week.

Our Company will be mustered into the United States service to-day.

Our routine of duty for the present is about as follows: We rise in the morning at half past four o'clock; take breakfast at five, and then the Roll is called. After Roll call each company has to furnish 10 men forward. The men have to be on guard 24 hours—two on and four off. The balance of the Company is then drilled until noon. We then prepare and eat our dinners, after which we are again marched around until about five o'clock. And then supper, after which comes the fun. You can see as many as 40 camp-fires burning all around the ring, and hardy-looking men with their blankets on standing close to each fire. The boys amuse themselves by wrestling, boxing, jumping, and relating anecdotes, &c.

The drum is beating, calling the men to duty, and I must close. When we get into new quarters, I shall write to you again, of the doings of our Company.

Yours truly, M. JUDKEWICZ.

# FREMONT JOURNAL EXTRA.

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Thursday, 6 A. M., May 9th, 1861.

## COMMUNICATED.

It cannot be denied that the old Militia Muster in Ohio have left a very unfavorable impression on the minds of the people. This general disrespect for the old system in a time of peace now attaches itself to the present Militia of Reserve. If any man has started out to form a Company of Reserve Militia, this prejudice had to be overcome before success was possible; and as general order No. 13 was merely a request to the people of Ohio to form such companies, without saying how many companies was apportioned to this or that county, all could raise as many or few as they saw fit. The result was that very few companies were likely to overcome the above mentioned prejudice.

But General Order No. 17 calls upon Sandusky county for 7 companies, and if they are not enrolled and organized by the 1st of June next, other counties will be called upon to discharge a patriotic duty which will be as honorable to them as disgraceful to us. If Sandusky county shall neglect this duty, who can tell her soil with pride or replenish her treasury with satisfaction?

If Sandusky county cannot raise the seven companies, composed of men who are good citizens, and can be made good soldiers, then let it be done where there is less selfishness and more patriotism. But tell it not on Bunker Hill, nor let the sound reach Lexington.

## MUSTER ROLL.

Townsend, May 7, 1861.

## Yesterday's Report.

Montgomery, May 6th.—Mr Cover, of Ala., presented a bill fixing the time of elections for Representatives in Congress. Also, providing for election of President and Vice President under the permanent Constitution, referred to Judiciary Com.—An act was passed recognizing the existence of war with the U. S., and concerning letters of marque and reprisal and prize goods. The preamble recites the acts of President Lincoln and his proclamations, and ascertains that it is necessary for the Confederate States to accept the war thus commenced by him. The act authorizes the granting of letters of marque and reprisal on certain conditions. A proviso announces that free ships make free goods.

Thirty days are allowed for federal vessels now at the ports of the confederate States, for the purpose of lawful commerce and to return home.

The 5 per cent. prize is received as a fund for the widows and orphans of those killed on Privateers and armed vessels, and for the support of the wounded.

Washington May 7.—Major Anderson has this evening, with the consent of the President accepted the command of the Kentucky Brigade.

Baltimore, May 7.—The Union demonstration at Frederick to-day was a grand affair.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in behalf of the ladies, presented a flag to the Home Guard, which numbered 150 members present, besides a large and enthusiastic gathering of the people.

Mr. Johnson said in the original caucuses which have produced the present emergency, Maryland has no share. Her people ever were, and now are, zealous in support of the Constitution and Government which they were foremost in forming and adopting.

No threat of treason has ever been whispered within her limits, while the blessings and advantages of the Union have been fully estimated and appreciated. The loss of those advantages it is felt would be utter ruin. In this ruin all the States would more or less share; but our geographical position would make it immediate and total.

Separation is impossible.

But for the resistance to the just and legal authority, the Government had given no cause; and had the friends of constitutional rights remained at their posts in Congress, the powers of the Government to transgress its authority could have been effectually thwarted.

The leaders of the rebellion were actuated by an unholy thirst for official power. The fact is evidenced in the elevation to place of all who have deserted official positions and plotting treason. They may as well strike at the Heavens with their arms as against the American Union. Defeat was certain to rebellion.

The free States according to the last census have 3,778,000 males between the ages of 18 and 45. The slave States exclusive of Virginia, had only 531,000, and the difference in wealth is proportionate to that of men. With such a vast disparity the end of the struggle is beyond a doubt.

It was the aim of the South to confine the war to the border States. Mr. Cobb was even now congratulating them in the removal of it from their midst; but Maryland should frustrate this cowardly policy. Let those who have provoked the war bear the entire brunt.

Maryland's proper position is to remain firm in her loyalty to the government.

The rebellion leaders had done all they could for Mr. Lincoln's election, as the means of precipitating revolution in the South. They relied

for the success of their plans on the intervention of the border States and divisions in the North, but they were short sighted men. The first gun fired at a noble and starving garrison, was a blow at the Nation's heart, and a united North had sprung to arms in vindication of the flag and for the maintenance of the government.

Heaven forbid the duty of that vindication should be forgotten by Maryland.

Several arrests were made yesterday and to-day of parties charged with participating in the attack on the Massachusetts troops. There has been a stampede among the suspected. Seventy of the rioters have disappeared.

The Legislature did nothing yesterday. The Herald's dispatch says:

Washington, May 7.—The greatest activity prevails at the War and Navy Departments, preparing details encompassing and punishing traitors.

Another committee has been here from Baltimore. They reported to the President that the mob spirit was down and the loyalists were preparing to welcome the government troops. There will be at least three Regiments raised in Baltimore of 1,000 men each and be accepted by the government.

40,000 troops will be concentrated at Washington. The Mass. 8th regiment sent 500 loaves of splendid bread made by themselves to the N. Y. 28th regiment.

Gen. Patterson of Pennsylvania will move troops by detachment through Baltimore as soon as the rail road is repaired.

Maj. Hunter of the U. S. army will be made a Colonel.

Late Richmond papers announce the marching of military companies towards Harper's Ferry. The Kentucky battalion is expected to go thither.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, tenders a regiment of lumbermen from Maine, none to be less than 6 feet high, for the regular army. They are likely to be accepted.

The Governors of Penn., Ohio, Mich., Ind. and Ill. agreed on a plan of co-operation for the support of the federal government. They act as a unit, their action having been ratified by the President.

Secretary Chase has ordered the stoppage of all supplies of any kind for the rebellious States at Cairo.

Albany, May 8.—Orders have been issued for the inspection of the N. York British volunteers.

New York, May 8.—Warren Leland of the Metropolitan Hotel has tendered his services to the Governor of his native State to lead the 1st Vermont regiment.

Philadelphia, May 8.—Fifty West Point Cadets were detained here last night by the police, on the supposition that they were about to join the secessionists. Information had been received that they had purchased arms in New York. The mistake was soon rectified and they proceeded to Washington where they will be commissioned as second Lieutenants.

Washington, May 8.—A Louisiana regiment arrived at Richmond on Monday.—1,400 Tennessee troops and a battalion of Alabama troops have reached Lynchburg. At Norfolk there are about 4,000 troops including 2 companies of Georgians. The authorities were fortifying Norfolk in all directions, also Hatter's Inlet, N. C.

A Board of Medical Examiners will convene at the Naval Hospital, New York, on the 1st of June next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical corps of the Navy.

Montgomery, May 7.—A salute was fired here this afternoon in rejoicing at the 10th star in the constellation.

Frederick, Md., May 8.—The probabilities now are that the Legislature will adjourn on Friday until the 15th of July next.

At a caucus of the House members last night, it was almost unanimously determined to abandon the proposition of convention.

St. Louis, May 8.—Union Home Guard of the 1st and 2d Wards, numbering 1,500, were sworn into the volunteer service of the U. S. to-day. Companies from other Wards will be sworn in during the week. These men are allowed to remain with their families and follow their usual avocations; but will be required to do guard duty one day in each week. Capt. Lyon has orders to receive 10,000 volunteers. He has already upwards of 5,000 mustered into the service. The Home Guard of this city will complete and perhaps exceed the complement.

Louisville, May 8.—A reliable private dispatch says that Arkansas yesterday passed the ordinance of secession.

Nashville, May 8.—The proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature have just been

made public. The ordinance of secession and alliance with the confederate States was passed subject to a vote of the people on the 8th of June.

The military bill passed calling for 55,000 volunteers and appropriating \$200,000 unconditionally, and \$300,000 conditionally.

Philadelphia, May 8.—The 1st Artillery regiment of Pennsylvania, Col. Patterson, started south this afternoon by railroad.

Boston, May 8.—The Minnesota sailed this afternoon under sealed orders.

Frankfort Ky., May 7.—The Legislature has adopted resolutions calling for the correspondence of Gov. McGehee and the Confederate State authorities, and, also, enquiring whether the Confederate States had made any requisition on Kentucky for troops, and the Governor's reply thereto, also, to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of the suspension of specie payment by the banks.

## LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

Philadelphia, May 8.—Special to Post: Virginia troops are concentrating in force at Harper's Ferry, evidently intending to resist any attempt by the Government to repossess it. No apprehension is felt by Government of an attack on forces at Cairo.

New York, May 8.—A gentleman of this city, bearer of dispatches to Washington, reports his conversation with Sec'y Seward. He told Mr. Seward of the determined feeling in New York to sustain the Government, and energetic action was expected of the Government. Mr. Seward replied: The people should not be disappointed, and he thought they would be well satisfied with what would take place in a very few days. This gentleman also had a conversation with P. M. Gen. Blair, who gave him the program of the Government, and thinks it will be effective in quelling the disturbances. Troops will probably be sent to N. Orleans. Mr. Blair thinks the war will be short, spirited and energetic.

Special to Commercial Advertiser, Washington, May 8.—Reported, troops now at Perryville will soon arrive here. It is understood they will land on the Baltimore side, joining Butler's forces at the Relay House, and with troops from Harrisburg, will make force enough to pass safely thro' Baltimore.

The 31 regiment U.S. infantry under command of Maj. Shepard, left by railroad, for Washington, via Baltimore, this a. m.

Senator Johnson of Tenn., made a manly speech for the enforcement of the laws, and the preservation of the Union at all hazards, at Knoxville a few days since. It was received with great applause.

Express Washington dispatch says a schooner fully armed was captured off the mouth of the Chesapeake and taken to Annapolis. Two men were captured, the rest escaping in boats.

Frederick, Md., May 8.—The Legislature last evening voted unanimously against calling a convention.

Washington, May 8.—It is reported that ex-Gov. Reeder of Kansas, now of Pa., will be appointed Brig. Gen. in the Army.—Lieut. Jones, who fired the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, is appointed Asst. Qr. Master Gen. with the title of Capt.

The Virginians are not ready yet for an attack on Washington. Gen. Lee insists that the State line shall not be crossed by Virginians until they are attacked.

Louisville, May 8.—The surveyor of customs has been instructed to prevent shipments of arms, munitions and provisions, to the seceded States, including Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas; and to intercept such shipments passing by or going through Louisville.

Annapolis, May 8.—Lieut. Crosby U. S. Navy, arrived here with the Light Boat which was stationed off Wind Mill Point, and removed by the secessionists. When seen she was 12 miles up the Wicomic's River. Her crew deserted her. Lt. Crosby reports seeing large numbers of cavalry on shore. The importance of Annapolis as a military depot is daily becoming more apparent.

Milwaukee, May 8.—First regiment Milwaukee volunteers reviewed to-day. Rufus King, Minister to Rome, has been appointed Brigadier General of the State.

Detroit, May 8.—Extra session of Michigan Legislature met at Lansing yesterday. Governor's Message recommends that the law of last session providing for raising two regiments, be amended to authorize four more, with power to raise ten if needed.—

To pay volunteers while in service of the State, preparatory to being mustered into the service U. S., at the same rate as they are entitled to after being mustered into that service. Also, that all subsequent enlistments be for three years unless sooner discharged. To meet every exigency he favors a loan of not less than \$1,000,000;—bonds to be issued in small amounts. In which case he thinks the whole will be taken by citizens of the State. He recommends Legislature to enact a law authorizing townships to levy taxes for the support of the families of volunteers. He says National Government cannot longer confine itself to mere defense, of national domain and property. It must strike treason wherever it is found. All the delusive pretenses of rebellion, about coercion and invasion of States must be thrown aside, and the full right of the Federal troops to march at pleasure over every inch of territory of the United States; put beyond question the State which refuses to respond to the lawful call of the President, as much guilty of treason as one which makes actual war.

Wheeling, May 8.—A large Union meeting was held at Ringwood, Preston county on the 4th inst. Resolutions were adopted expressing unalterable opposition to the Ordinance of Secession, and favoring a division of the State.—Delegates were appointed to the Wheeling Convention.

Nothing has been heard from the Kanawha region. Advice from various Western counties indicate great increase in Union sentiment. All necessary arrangements are being made for holding the Convention in this city on Monday. Fourteen counties have thus far appointed delegates. A great deal of enthusiasm is manifested over the receipt of \$2000 stand of Government arms which reached here to-day.

Indianapolis, May 8.—The 11th, Col. Wallace Zouave Regiment, was presented with two Silk Flags this p. m. One by the Ladies of Indianapolis, and the other by the Ladies of Terrehaute. After the presentation ceremonies, the whole Regiment knelt down, and took the oath to protect the American flag, and avenge the wrongs done to Indiana Volunteers by Jeff. Davis at the battle of Buena Vista.

The 7th Regiment, Col. Dammont's, was also presented with a Silk Flag by the Ladies of Aurora.

Montgomery, Ala., May 8.—The Postal Department is ready to take charge of the mails any moment Congress directs. Office, Seal, Books, Blanks, Routes, and clerical force complete. No detention of the mails feared in consequence of any policy of the Lincoln Government.

Cobb read a despatch from D. P. Hall, Commissioner from Georgia, announcing that Arkansas had unanimously passed an Ordinance of Secession.

Morton, of Florida, offered a resolution enquiring the propriety of appointing Chaplains in the Navy; adopted.

Ochilles Texas bill, providing compensation to disbursing officers in the several Executive Departments, adopted.

Conrad's, of Louisiana, motion to appoint a Committee on Claims, adopted. Secret session followed.

Memphis, Tenn., May 8.—Block on corner of Front Row and Court street burned. Loss \$80,000.

## Persecution at the South.

We have seen in this city, says the N. Y. Tribune, whole families—men, women and children—who have been compelled to escape from Virginia, and were glad to escape with their lives. They have left farms and houses, implements and furniture, horses, cattle and produce, as spoils to the mob.—Sometimes they have been permitted the use of their own teams to the nearest railway stations; but once there, they have left horses and carriages standing at the roadside for the use of whomsoever chose to take possession, and have got into the first train, stripped of all their worldly wealth, except the clothes they stood it. Only two weeks ago, we had from the lips of the head of a family, an account of their escape.

At 12 o'clock at night, he received notice that they must leave within twelve hours, unless he took the oath of allegiance to Virginia, and enlisted in a local company. He swore that "so help him God" he would never raise his hand against the flag under which he and his had always found protection. In the morning they effected their escape, leaving even the breakfast table as they rose from it. This man has left behind him not less than \$50,000 worth of property, of which now, no doubt, his rebel neighbors are in the full enjoyment. These are examples merely of numerous instances. The persecution which has already been brought against hundreds and perhaps thousands of persons, compelling them to fly for their lives, has brought upon that class which is reluctant to engage in rebellion all the horrors of the most relentless war.

The leading merchants of Boston are fitting out a large steamer carrying ten guns and three hundred men, to cruise against Jeff. Davis' pirates in the Gulf. It will sail under the authority and commission of the United States, but the expense will be borne by State street.

MORE TREASON IN ARKANSAS.—Under instructions from Gov. Rector, the U. S. Ordnance stores at Napoleon, Ark., were seized on the 22d inst. They consisted of 150 kegs of powder, 200 saddles, 500 sabres, 100 Maynard rifles, and 140,000 cartridges, &c. They were all intended for Fort Smith.